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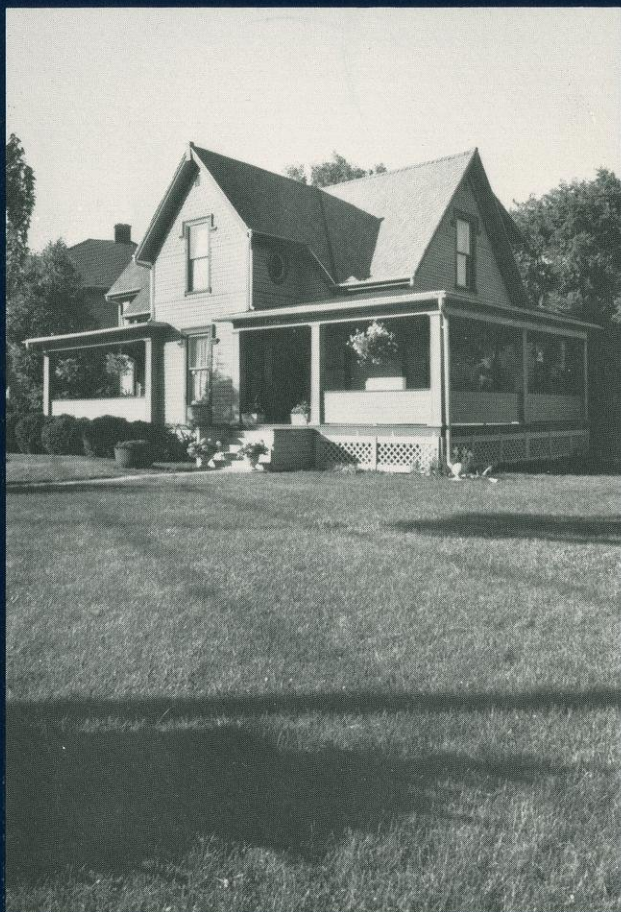
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The
Look West
Historic District

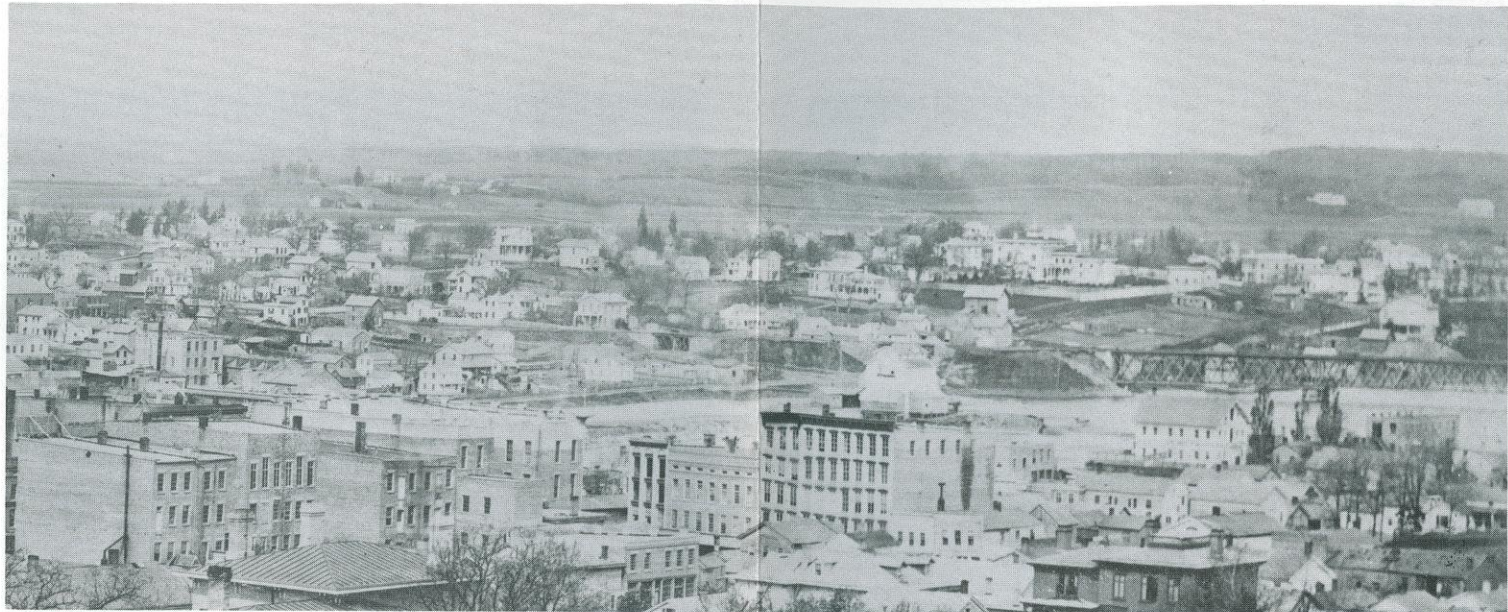
❧ *A Guide* ❧

The Look West
Historic District:
A Guide

Prepared
by
Landscape Research
for
The Janesville Historic Commission
Janesville, Wisconsin

1987

First reprint 1994



RCHS

The Look West Historic District is part of Janesville's old First Ward, a neighborhood in the heart of the city which has always existed closely with the city's rail and manufacturing interests. In the nineteenth century, railroad workers, businessmen, carpenters, clerks, mayors and judges shared the area, and the architecture of Look West reflects its original occupational and social diversity.

The Historic District currently contains 15 blocks and 375 properties. It was listed on the National Register in 1987 after architectural surveys made in 1975 and 1981. Listing on the National Register gives national recognition to the special character of the area, and provides properties with limited protection from any federally-funded, licensed, or permitted actions. National Register listing also makes rehabilitated income-producing properties eligible for federal investment tax credits established by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, as amended.

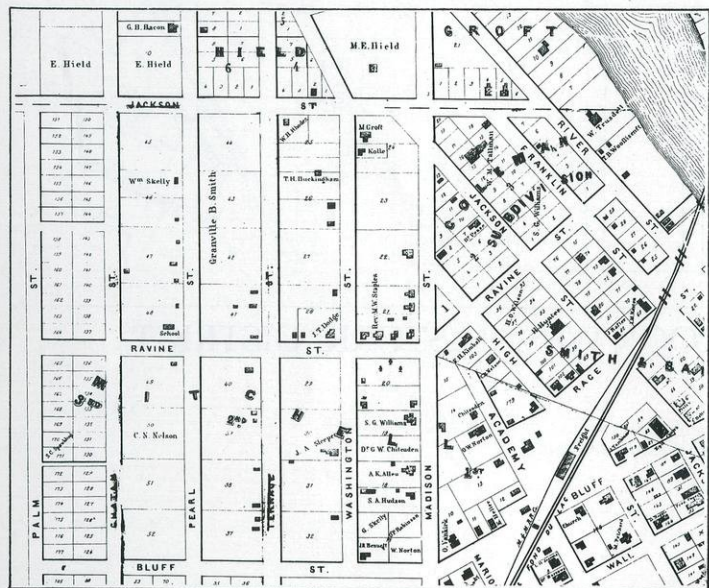
A portion of Look West is perched on a bluff on the west bank of the Rock, and the District lies just north of a section of the river once lined with mills and factories. Rail lines first laid in the 1850s, and a four-lane highway (U.S. 51) separate it from the city's business district. The streets of Look West were platted as additions to the original plat of Janesville made in the 1840s, but no dwellings appear to have been constructed here until the 1850s.

From its beginnings in the mid-1830s, Janesville grew to a settlement of 3,100 by 1850, and was incorporated as a city in 1853. A nineteenth-century historian noted that of 157 houses in Janesville in 1845, only 4 were situated west of the Rock River. However, the construction of bridges and mills brought increased development to the west side and it surpassed that of the east side by 1850.

Janesville's nineteenth-century residents were primarily native-born, with the largest group from New York and New England. Look West's population reflected that of the rest of the city, and included a small concentration of Norwegians as well.

In addition to its early houses, the railroad tracks, relics of depot buildings, and tobacco warehouses are testament to Look West's beginnings and growth. Between the arrival of the railroad in Janesville in 1853 and the Civil War, 101 houses were constructed here, primarily in the eastern portion of the neighborhood. Although North Chatham, Pearl and Terrace Streets are shown as laid out on early maps, with few exceptions these blocks were not fully subdivided or built up until the 1880s.

Above: An early view of Look West, taken from Courthouse Hill about 1868.



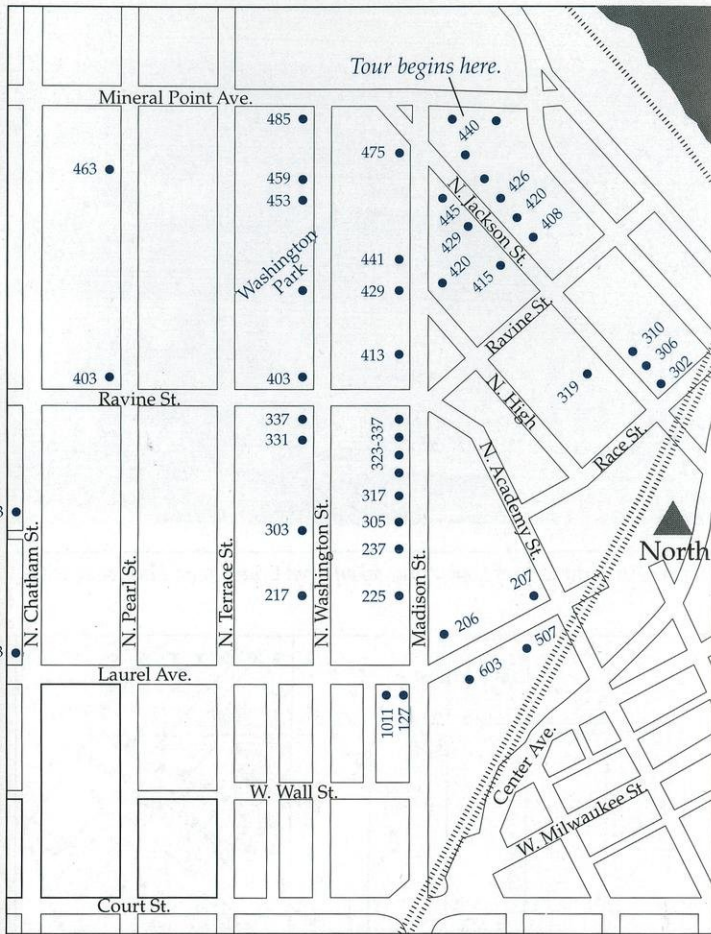
SFHSW

Look West, from Map of the City of Janesville, A.B. Miller and Robert S. Inness, 1860.

Not all of the early buildings in the area were dwellings. An elementary school was constructed near the corner of Ravine and North Pearl Streets about 1855. It was replaced in 1866 by the First Ward School on Washington Street, later known as Washington School. A large frame building, constructed about 1855 as a house, was moved to Mineral Point Avenue in 1886 and used as the City Hospital until about 1898. This building is just outside the northern boundary of the Historic District.



GUIDE MAP



LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

- Walking tour sites



A high-styled residence: the Henry Palmer house, 1857, 237 Madison Street. Photograph 1888.

Prior to the Civil War, the high wedge of land nearest the bluff, including North Washington, Madison, North Academy and North Jackson Streets was built up with stylish houses. Some were architect-designed, and many belonged to doctors, attorneys, and businessmen. The William M. Tallman house, built between 1855 and 1857, was instantly acclaimed as one of the region's finest residences. Interspersed between expensive, high-styled Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate style dwellings were those of skilled workers and tradespeople. The exterior of many of these simple vernacular houses showed few references to a particular style in design or ornament. Most are of frame construction, are clapboard covered and have an "L-plan," consisting of a main two-story block with a one-and-one-half or two-story wing. Many variations can be seen, however.

The prominent bluff, views of the river and proximity to the center of the city were attractive to the next generations of residents. In the late 1870s and 1880s, the rest of the neighborhood was filled in with vernacular houses, as well as a number of stylish Queen Anne, Craftsman and Colonial Revival style examples.

265 of 375 buildings in the District were constructed by 1900, and the diverse mixture of residents continued until the turn of the century. However, the introduction of convenient transportation—the streetcar—encouraged the growth of residential subdivisions outside the central city. One result was the dispersal of many prominent families from Look West. The bluffs around Courthouse Hill, on the east bank of the Rock, were also being built up with handsome houses better removed from the noisy railyards and industries which bordered Look West.

J. F. MORSE.	M. HANSON,	OLE EVENSON.
MORSE, HANSON & Co.,		
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in		
Furniture,		
CHAMBER SETS,		
EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES, STANDS, BUREAUS, BEDSTEAS, TEAPOYS, WHATNOTS, &c.,		
On the Race, Janesville, Wis.		
Sawing, Turning, &c., Executed Promptly. WAGON LUMBER FOR SALE.		

Advertisement for the Morse, Hanson and Company, which included Magnus Hanson of Look West, and another Norwegian carpenter, Ole Evenson.



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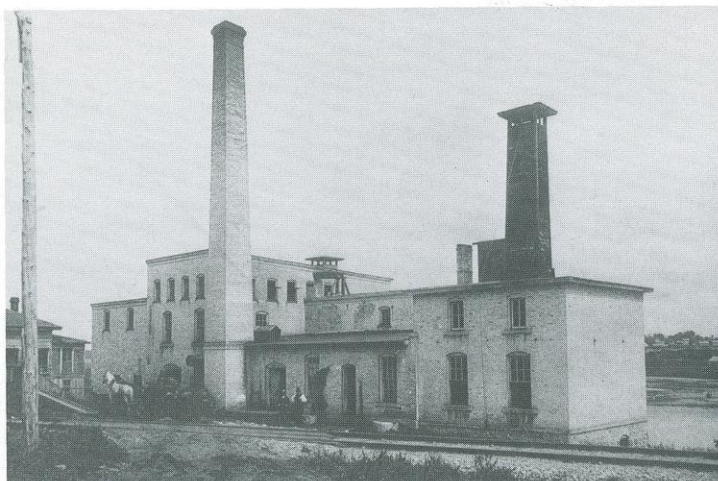
Vernacular houses: 332, 326, 320 N. Jackson Street. Photograph 1888.



RCHS



Mary E. Crosby house, 415 N. Jackson Street. Above, a photograph of 1888, below, 1987.



RCHS

City Brewery, River Street near Mineral Point Avenue. Photograph 1888. This brewery at the edge of Look West was owned by Louis Knipp, who resided at 485 N. Chatham between 1890 and 1909. Knipp was one of three brewers who lived in the District.

Among the last additions to the District were two large tobacco warehouses built along the railroad tracks on Academy Street. They were both constructed in 1900. Over the next decades, many of the large single-family houses of Look West were divided into apartments. This housing appealed to the many new workers employed by Janesville's growing manufacturing industries. Population density in Look West increased significantly with the subdivision of houses. Ownership patterns changed, with many houses sold to non-resident owners. Between 1910 and 1987, stucco, asbestos, asphalt, aluminum and vinyl siding was applied to the exterior of nearly sixty percent of the clapboard-covered houses. Other changes have included the removal of porches and the removal or alteration of original features such as doors, windows, and decorative trim.

Today, however, Look West is a target area for renovation of housing. "Attempts to revitalize the neighborhood have resulted in many of the fine high-style and vernacular houses in the district being brought back to life by both resident and non-resident owners," noted the 1987 National Register nomination for this area. Renovation efforts have resulted in dramatic "before and after" stories. Assisted by public and private efforts to improve the area, Look West remains a highly interesting collection of both elegant houses and vernacular architecture, reflecting the diverse history of its nineteenth and twentieth-century residents.

Look West is a recent name for this district. It reflects the desire of its neighborhood group to encourage the city to "look west" beyond the downtown.

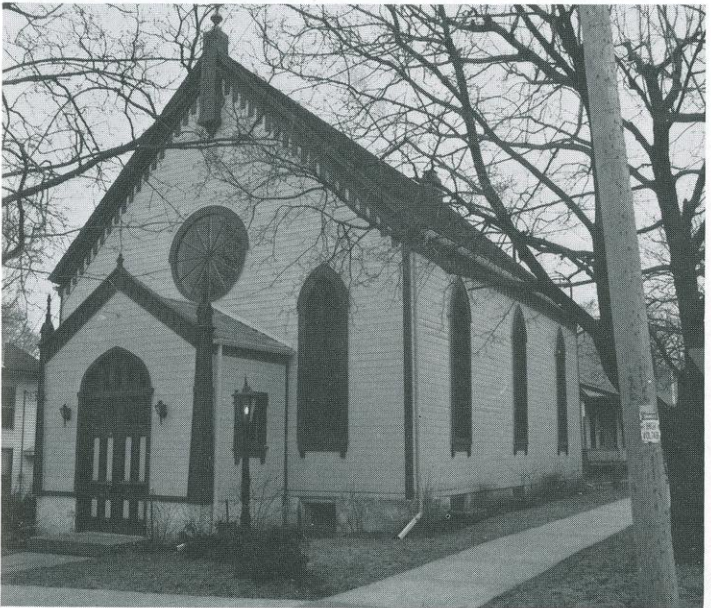


Madison Project, 429-31 Madison Street. Sponsored by the City of Janesville's Community Development Authority.



RCHS

Green Brothers Leaf Tobacco House, 207 N. Academy Street. Photograph ca. 1904.



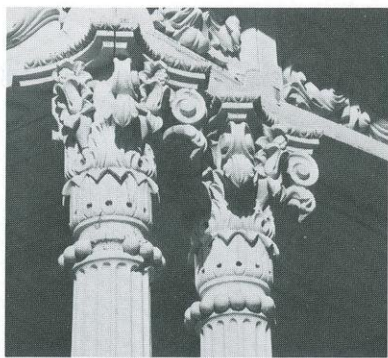
JCD

Norwegian Evangelical Church (now a private studio), after restoration. Photograph 1987.



Before restoration.

NORTH JACKSON STREET



440
William M. Tallman (1808-1878)
1855-57

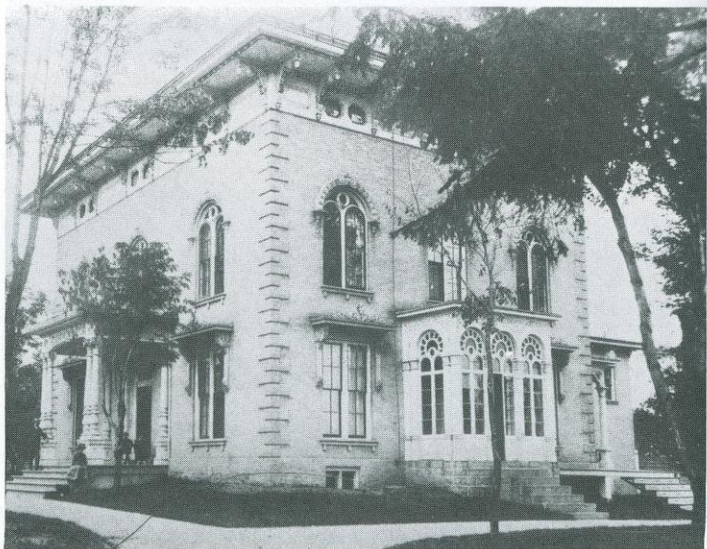
Portico detail, Tallman house.

Three buildings occupy the Tallman site: the original Italianate house and horse barn built by William M. Tallman between 1855 and 1857, and the 1842 Greek Revival style Stone House moved to the site in 1964 from 112 St. Lawrence Avenue.

William Morrison Tallman was born in Oneida County, New York. Following the study of law in New York City he attended Yale College and Law School, graduating in 1834. Tallman settled in Janesville in 1850, where he practiced law until 1854. He left legal practice to devote himself to his business interests. His son Edgar Dexter Tallman resided in this house until his death in 1896. It was vacant from 1915 to 1950 when George K. Tallman, William M.'s grandson, donated it to the City. It has since been operated by the Rock County Historical Society as a house museum.

The house is an elegant, high-styled example of the Italianate style. Executed in cream brick with limestone trim, it rests on a high limestone foundation. The elaborate cupola capped by a tall finial, the sculptural entry portico, and elaborate round-arched, paired windows with stone hood moldings are among exceptional features. No architect has been documented in its design, but George Barnes, a Janesville resident, was the builder.

William M. Tallman house, 1855-57, 440 N. Jackson Street. Photograph ca. 1885.



NORTH JACKSON STREET



430
Stanley D. Tallman (1874-1922)
1914
Frank Kemp, architect (attr.)

426
Charles E. Tallman (1877-1944)
1915
Frank Kemp, architect (attr.)

This pair of Tallman family houses built on the south lawn of the original Tallman property are representative of a style popular in the midwest prior to World War I. Prairie School ideas such as broad overhanging eaves, a stucco exterior with restrained ornament, and a horizontal emphasis achieved by the use of belt courses and grouped windows are characteristic of residences associated with Frank Lloyd Wright and his followers.



420
Oscar D. Rowe (1847-1910)
1885

Rowe, a native of Pennsylvania, was a tobacco dealer. He resided here between 1885 and 1893. The Queen Anne style house is distinguished by steeply-pitched gables and sunburst motifs in the gable ends. The original entry, window details, and rich, shingled surfaces have been altered. (See photo below.)

Oscar D. Rowe house, 1885, 420 N. Jackson Street. Photograph 1888.



NORTH JACKSON STREET



408
Elbridge G. Fifield (1817–1907)
1863
Photograph 1888.



A native of New Hampshire, Fifield arrived in Wisconsin in 1837. Like many early residents of Janesville, he reached the Wisconsin Territory by a variety of conveyances: stagecoach, steamboat, canalboat, and by walking. In 1843 he established Janesville's first lumberyard. Over the next decades he invested in farms and timberlands in northern Wisconsin. Although the building is now asbestos-sided, original details such as rope-molding at the entry, and bracketed eaves are still intact.



310, 306, 302
Vernacular houses
1855–1880

310 N. Jackson Street.

These small frame houses typify the modest dwellings built for workers throughout Look West in the nineteenth century. 310, built in 1855, has the returned eaves and corner pilasters associated with Greek Revival houses, but all would be considered vernacular. 310 was built by S.W. Lee, a silversmith.



319
Hannah Hunter
1850

"Bellevista" as it was known in the nineteenth century, served as the second location of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, 1850–52. A low-pitched hipped roof and four prominent pilasters at the front facade are original features of this early house. Stone lintels and sills were used at window openings, and a sidelit entry and 6 over 6 double-hung sash are still intact.

NORTH JACKSON STREET



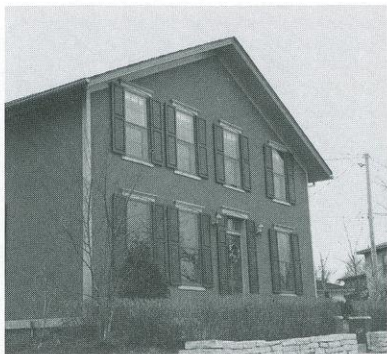
415
Mary E. Crosby (1844-1908)
1882

The Crosby house is one of several Queen Anne houses in Look West which have in common an abundance of sawn millwork. A variety of wooden brackets were used at the eaves and projecting windows, and the bargeboards have a distinctive routed and sawn motif. (See historic photo, page 3.)



429
Frederick Rau
ca. 1900
Frank Kemp, architect (attr.)

Built for the Vice-President of a shoe factory, later owners of this Colonial Revival style house have included a tobacco dealer and, between 1923 and 1936, Stanley Dunwiddie, a District Attorney.



445
John Peters
ca. 1854

Peters, who built this house, was employed as a mason. Between 1911 and 1936 it was the residence of Emil Haumerson, who rose from teller to President of Merchants and Mechanics Bank. The unusual 4-bay design has an off-center entry with a glazed transom.

MADISON STREET



475
Theodore Kendall (1801-1890)
ca. 1857

Kendall was a Janesville carpenter. Cream brick and buff-colored sandstone were employed in the construction of his Italianate style house. The elegant entry is framed by paired pilasters, sidelights, and a glazed transom.



441
Benjamin F. Dunwiddie
(1848-1908)
1883

Following the death of John J. Bennett in 1899 (1120 Laurel Avenue) Dunwiddie became Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit Court. He served until 1907. Dunwiddie was born in Green County, and studied classics and law at the University of Wisconsin. He had this Queen Anne style house built in 1883. It is similar in appearance to 415 Jackson and several other houses in the District, but no common builder has been documented.



Benjamin F. Dunwiddie house, 1883, 441 Madison Street. Photograph 1888.

RCBS

MADISON & NORTH HIGH STREET



429-31
New infill housing
1986

How should new buildings in historic districts look? A Janesville designer's solution makes many references to the mid-nineteenth century Gothic Revival style but is quite clearly a modern building, which blends in well with the surrounding structures in terms of size, scale, materials, and siting.



420 North High Street
Elias J. Fenton
1856

Fenton was a Janesville livery stable owner. In 1914 the house was purchased by George Buchholz, a partner in Hodge and Buchholz, the largest carriage works in Janesville, which became the Janesville Carriage Works. The Italianate house retains the original label moldings at the windows, and six-over-six sash at the first story.



413
Greek Revival house
ca. 1850

Detail



No early owners have been identified with this tiny Greek Revival style house, one of the oldest houses in the district. Significant architectural details include the corner pilasters which carry a wide frieze, and the pilasters which frame the central entry. Some of the original six-over-six sash survives at the second story.

MADISON STREET

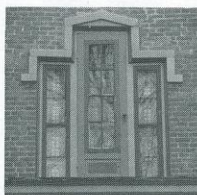


323,327,333,337
Italianate houses
ca. 1855--1877

Four frame houses with many intact original architectural details create an attractive streetscape. The oldest (323, ca. 1855) was owned by Royal Wood, who operated a livery stable, and later by grocer James Denniston (1879-1911). 327 (1862) was the residence of Benjamin Crosset, a partner in several grain milling businesses between 1886 and 1896. These occupations were typical of Madison Street residents at the end of the nineteenth century.



317
Stephen G. Williams
(1805-1878)
ca. 1855
Photograph 1888.



This red brick house is an excellent, and recently restored, example of the Gothic Revival style, and is very similar to the Gothic-inspired houses published in popular books and periodicals of the mid-nineteenth century. Of particular note is the restored scalloped bargeboard and three-part window with a stone label molding. Williams, a merchant, financier and manufacturer of reapers, also owned farms in New York and Ohio prior to his Janesville residence. Like neighbor William M. Tallman, he came to Janesville with considerable assets. Williams' daughter Louise, who lived here until 1909, was owner of the Janesville Business College.



A.J. Downing, A Country House in the Pointed Style, XXVI, The Architecture of Country Houses (1850). Gothic Revival houses were popularized in books authored by Downing, a New York landscape architect. Many of the designs were those of architect Alexander Jackson Davis.

MADISON STREET



305
Hiram Bump (1816-1898)
1880
Photograph 1888.



In the 1880s, Look West was still an attractive location for businessmen's homes. Bump was a grain dealer who lived in this elaborate Queen Anne style residence until 1899. W.T. Tallman, his son-in-law, a railroad engineer and William M.'s grandson, subsequently resided here. There has been little alteration of the surfaces and architectural details evident in this view made nearly 100 years ago.

Established 1857.

BUMP & GRAY,

GRAIN

Produce, Stock, & Wool Merchants.

PROP'RS BUMP & GRAY'S ELEVATORS.

Highest Market Price Paid for Produce.

Corner High and Railroad,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

Advertisement, 1874 Janesville City Directory. Bump was in partnership with Frank Gray. The business was founded in 1857.



237
Henry K. Palmer (1819-1909)
1857

After the Civil War, Henry K. Palmer, a prominent surgeon, purchased this house from its builder, Arabut B. Blanchard. A native of Albany, New York, Palmer practiced in Janesville until 1860 when he served as a Civil War surgeon. After his return to Janesville in 1865, he returned to private practice and served as Mayor in 1866-67. The historic photograph on page 2 shows the original appearance of the house.

MADISON STREET



225
Sanford A. Hudson (1817-?)
1858

A native of Massachusetts, Hudson settled in Janesville in 1848. In 1853 he was elected the first City Attorney, and in 1858 elected Mayor. He lived in this handsome Italianate style house between 1858 and 1880. The original entry porch, paneled and glazed double doors, and paired pendant-drop brackets are among features which have been well-conserved by subsequent owners.



206
Oliver Van Kirk (1787-1872)
1855

One of two Gothic Revival houses in Look West, the Van Kirk house has prominent label moldings at the windows, and a characteristic steeply-pitched roof. Originally built to face Laurel Avenue, the house was rotated and enlarged in the 1890s. Decorative shingles were then added to the gable ends. The house has been recently and sensitively renovated. Van Kirk, a native of New York, was a farmer prior to his residence in Look West.



Van Kirk house detail

MADISON STREET & LAUREL AVENUE



127
Norwegian Evangelical
Lutheran Church
1871-73

The Scandinavians of this city have commenced the foundation for a new church upon the corner of Madison and Bluff (Laurel) streets, in the first Ward. It is to be a neat and tasty edifice of the gothic style of architecture. Though small it will be an ornament to that part of the city. Mr. Anderson, of the firm Anderson Harvey and Co. is the architect. It will be enclosed before cold weather sets in.

The Janesville Gazette, September 28, 1871

In Janesville, the Norwegian Evangelical Church was organized in 1855, and this building begun in 1871. Prominent Norwegian families in the old First Ward and original members of the congregation included Magnus Hanson, a furniture manufacturer, and Stengrim Trulson, a boot and shoe manufacturer.

In 1924-25 the congregation completed the edifice at 340 N. Jackson, which was reorganized as the First Evangelical Lutheran Church. The original church was used by other congregations until it was restored in 1984 for use as a studio. The original wooden siding and trim, lancet Gothic window surrounds, round window, and prominent finials were conserved or replicated, and the building is again a unique part of Look West.

The former Norwegian Lutheran Parsonage before restoration.



JCD

1011 Laurel Avenue
Norwegian Lutheran
Parsonage
ca. 1890



This small Queen Anne style house is currently undergoing renovation. The original clapboard siding and wooden shingle trim have been exposed by removal of the asphalt siding. The Norwegian Lutherans did not have a full-time pastor until 1909, when this house was occupied by Reverend Willford Johnson.

LAUREL AVENUE



207 North Academy Street
(corner Laurel Avenue)
Green's Tobacco Warehouse
1900

See historic photo, page 5.

Myron F. Green's building served as a tobacco warehouse until the 1950s. The crop was sorted, cased and stored here. Although there were nearly 30 warehouses in the city at the turn of the century, this and the Sylvester Warehouse across the tracks were two of the few structures originally constructed for the purpose of storing and distributing tobacco. The Sylvester Warehouse burned in early 1987. Green, who began his career as a farmer, resided at 325 N. Washington between 1903 and 1925.



507
Chicago, Milwaukee, and
St. Paul Railroad Depot
1871

The intersection of Laurel and Academy was once a busy node of passenger and freight railroad activity. Now one of the last remaining railroad structures in Janesville, this brick-veneered depot was originally constructed as one story and was later raised to two. Between 1901 and 1926 it was used as the Fisher and Fisher tobacco warehouse, and the brick addition fronting Laurel Street was made ca. 1910.



603
Samuel Lightbody
ca. 1855

Set back from the street on the slope overlooking the railyard, the Italianate style Lightbody house retains its original attic-story windows, bracketed frieze, and long narrow windows. Lightbody was a Janesville banker.

NORTH WASHINGTON STREET



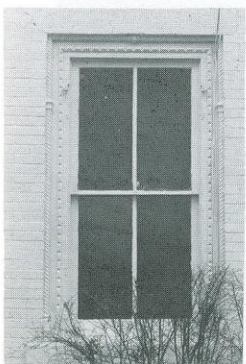
217
John F. Spoon (1843-1925)
1896

The facade of this Queen Anne style house is dominated by the shingled gable end, which also contains the third-story windows. Although the clapboard siding has been covered with asbestos, the original richness of surface decoration is also evident at the porch. The design for this building was likely taken from one of the many plan books popular at the turn of the century.



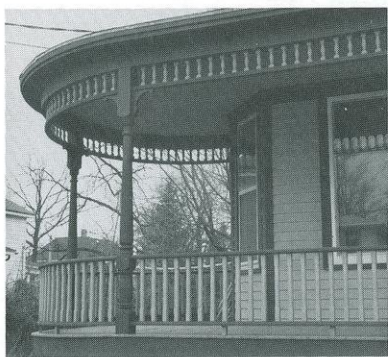
303
J.A. Sleeper House (1818-1903)
ca. 1853

According to tax records, this house was enlarged in the late 1850s, and the renovation likely added the Palladian window in the gable end as well as other details such as the rope beaded moldings at the cornice, entry, and windows. J.A. Sleeper, the first owner, was an attorney who practiced law with W.M. Tallman and Charles Norton. Sleeper and Norton continued the partnership after Tallman retired in 1854. Sleeper moved to Chicago in 1863. Alexander A. Graham, a City Alderman, later owned the house. It was subsequently owned by Alfred Jackson, a railroad attorney, who lived here 1882-1913. Jackson is best known locally for having invited Abraham Lincoln to speak in Janesville in 1859.



J.A. Sleeper house detail.

NORTH WASHINGTON STREET



331
Frederick Sutherland
(1878-1937)
1889

Helen M. Sutherland
(1878-1967)

Sutherland was a Janesville physician whose wife Helen Menzies Sutherland was the second woman elected to the Janesville Board of Education, and the first woman elected President of the Board. She served from 1920 to 1930. The Sutherland's Queen Anne style house is one of the best examples of the style in Look West. The graceful spindled porch is among many intact original features.



337
W.B. Britton (1829-1910)
1869

Between 1869 and 1911 this Italianate style house was the residence of Britton, a furniture manufacturer and dealer. Distinctive features include the entry, which has a glazed transom and double doors, and the window surrounds.



403
Stengrim Trulson (1833-1911)
1878-79

RCHS

An earlier structure belonging to civil engineer Joshua T. Dodge appears in this location on the 1860 map. Apparently it was demolished, moved, or burned. This house was built by Trulson, a Norwegian immigrant who owned a local shoe store. Most notable about the cream brick building are the decorative window surrounds with prominent stone keystones. The building is much altered, as this 1888 view indicates.

NORTH WASHINGTON STREET

Washington Park



Washington School. Photograph 1888.

The park is the former site of the First Ward elementary school (1866), later named Washington School.

RCHS



459, 453
Italianate houses
ca. 1858

According to tax records, the owner of these houses at the time of their construction was Joseph Croft, a carpenter. Two popular versions of the Italianate style are represented. 459 has a gable roof, louvered ventilator in the gable end, and a glazed transom at the entry. Both houses are shown on the 1860 *Map of the City of Janesville*, two of only seven houses yet built on N. Washington Street.



485
William H. Stephenson
1910
Frank Kemp, architect (attr.)

Only 110 of 375 buildings in the District were built after 1900. The Stephenson house is representative of the largest and most expensive single-family housing constructed after the turn of the century. The Colonial Revival design includes a Palladian window in the front gable, and a classical porch carried by columns with Ionic capitals. Stephenson was Vice-President of the Janesville Clothing Company and lived here until 1923.

NORTH PEARL STREET

The walking tour ends near its beginning at the Tallman house. Other sites of interest west of N. Washington Street are described on the following pages.



463
William Skelly
ca. 1855

This brick Greek Revival style house has small attic windows and stone lintels and sills. Attic windows are seen in many simple houses of the pre-Civil War period. The form of this house can be compared to brick and stone examples in the Linn and Wilson Street areas in the old Fourth Ward.



403
Henry McNamara
ca. 1885

This Queen Anne style house occupies the site of the first public school in Look West, built about 1855. McNamara, who resided here 1889-1913, was a traveling salesman and hardware merchant.



Detail.

NORTH CHATHAM STREET



203
ca. 1855

Only a handful of houses were built on Chatham, Pearl, and Terrace Streets prior to the Civil War. 203 is representative of this period of development. The small attic windows are among clues to its early date of construction.



303
ca. 1870

Many of the houses of Look West were simple dwellings intended for workingmen and women and their families. One- and two-story houses with a variety of wings, or ells, and little ornamentation were a popular house type. Between 1876 and 1903 this was the home of Catherine and Margaret Dunphy, who were employed as dressmakers.



Glossary

Acanthus

Stylized multi-leaf plant form used to decorate moldings, brackets, and capitals.

Baluster

A small column which supports a staircase, porch, or landing rail.

Balustrade

A series of balusters.

Bay

One unit of a building consisting of a series of similar units, usually window and door openings.

Belt Course

A horizontal band, usually of masonry, extending across the facade and sometimes encircling the building.

Bracket

A projecting member which supports or appears to support a load, usually at eaves or overhangs.

Capital

The top of a column or pilaster, supporting the entablature.

Clapboard

A long narrow board, overlapped to cover outer walls of frame structures.

Classical

Pertaining to the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome.

Colonette

A small column, usually decorative.

Colossal Order

An order of columns or pilasters spanning several stories of a facade.

Corbel

A bracket or block projecting from the face of a wall.

Corinthian Order

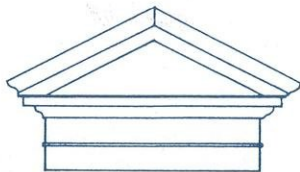
The most ornate of Greek orders: characterized by a slender fluted column and a capital decorated with acanthus leaves.

Cornice

The upper projecting section of the entablature, resting on the frieze.

Cupola

A dome-shaped roof, usually on the ridge of a roof.



Pediment

Doric Order

The simplest Greek order, consisting of heavy fluted columns, plain saucer-like capitals, and a simple cornice.

Dormer

A window projecting from a pitched roof.

Entablature

Part of a structure between the column capital and the roof of a pediment; comprises the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Finial

An ornament which terminates the point of a spire or tower.

Frieze

The central element of the entablature, above the architrave and below the cornice.

Gable

The triangular wall at the end of a double-pitched or gabled roof.

Hood Molding

The projecting molding over a door or window.

Keystone

The central voussoir of an arch.

Label Molding

A hood molding over a window or door, in which the lower ends are turned away from the opening horizontally.

Lancet

A narrow window with a sharp pointed arch.

Modillion

An ornamental bracket or console used in a series under a cornice, usually of the Corinthian order.

Molding

A continuous decorative band, carved or applied to a surface.

Palladian Window

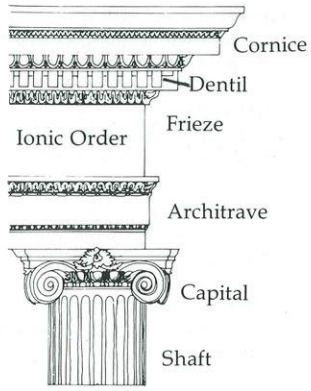
A triple opening, the arched center usually the widest.

Pediment

A triangular section of wall above the cornice of an order.

Pilaster

A rectangular shaft attached to a wall; often treated like a classical column.



Portico

A columned porch, usually with a pedimented roof.

Quatrefoil

A design consisting of four lobes.

Rope Molding

A bead molding carved in imitation of a rope.

Sidelight

Fixed glass alongside a door or window opening.

Spindle

A turned wooden element used for decoration.

Transom

A horizontal frame, usually glazed, above a window or a door.

Turret

A small, slender tower, usually glazed, usually at the corner of a building.

Vousoir

Wedge-shaped stones, which form an arch.

Volute

The spiral which forms the Ionic capital.

For Further Reading

An excellent discussion of the architecture of Rock County is contained in *Rock County Historic Sites and Buildings*, written by Nancy B. Douglas and Richard P. Hartung and published by the Rock County Historical Society in 1976. Among many surveys and guides dealing with the development of American architectural styles:

Harris, Cyril M. *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1975.

Poppeliers, John C. *What style is it?* Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1983.

Roth, Leland. *A Concise History of American Architecture*. New York: Harper and Row, 1979.

Whiffen, Marcus and Koeper, Frederick. *American Architecture 1607-1976*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1981.



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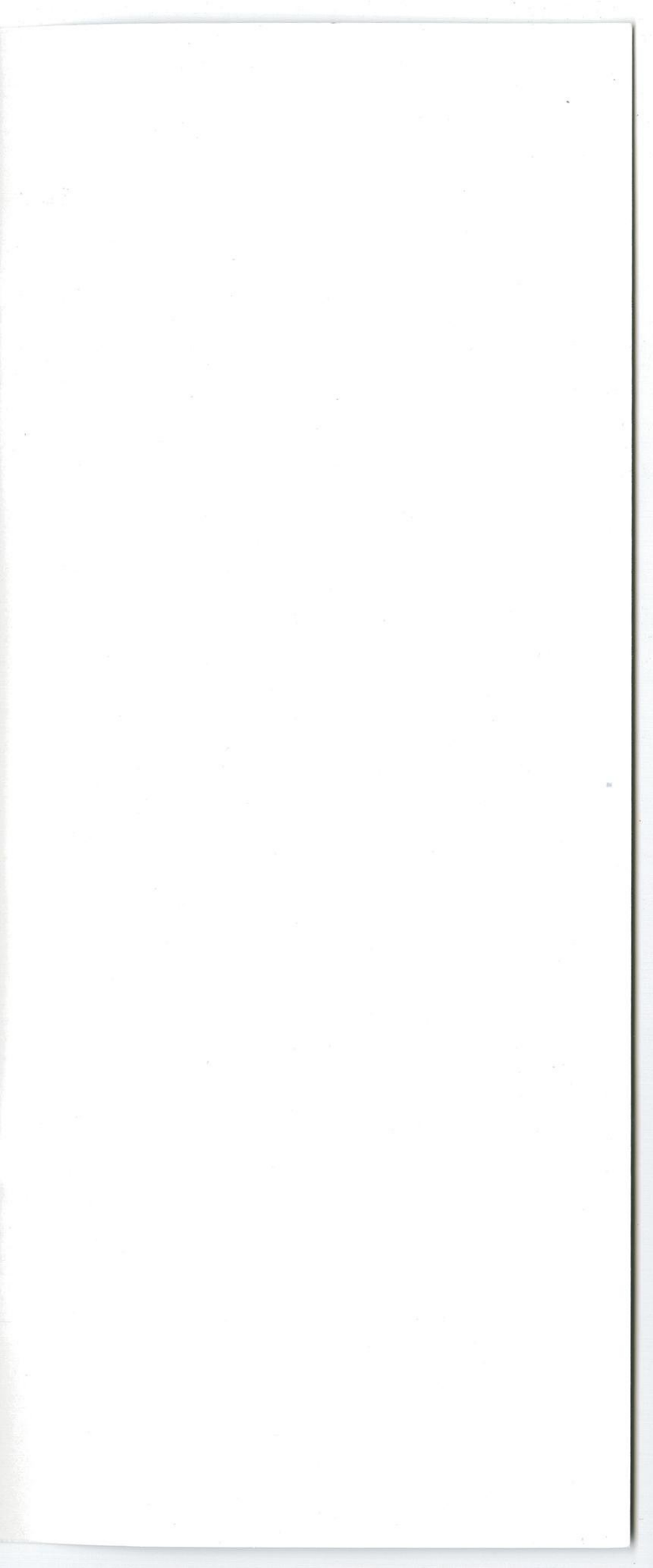
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For further information on historic preservation programs in the City of Janesville, please contact the Janesville Historic Commission, 18 North Jackson Street, Janesville, Wisconsin 53545, (608) 755-3085 or 755-3065.

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